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Algeria	25.50	Belgium	20.50	Denmark	2.50	France	1.50	Germany	1.50	Greece	1.50	India	1.50	Italy	1.50	Japan	1.50	Kenya	1.50	Libya	1.50	Netherlands	1.50	Norway	1.50	Portugal	1.50	Spain	1.50	Sweden	1.50	Switzerland	1.50	Turkey	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.K.	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50
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28,939

Established 1887

Moro Says He'll Form Cabinet

Single-Party Rule Seen as Stopgap

From Wire Dispatches
MOROCCO, Feb. 10—Moroccan political crisis was tentatively resolved today when King Hassan II agreed to a new minority government made up of members of the former royalist and the new Christian Democratic parties.

It is clear that the cabinet, the 38th since 1945 and Mr. Hassan's fifth, will be among the most diverse on record. For it is not simply to be a stopgap, but to give the country a chance of finding a way to a political and economic future that has seen the firm of the monarchy devalued by 10 per cent.

The cabinet will have a slight majority with the support of the small Social Democratic party, while the Socialist Republicans have agreed to oppose it. The Socialist group, however, Mr. Moro's Moroccan Democratic-Republican last month.

The 50-year-old Christian Democrat President Giovanni Leone would name his cabinet within 48 hours.

Lockheed Payoffs

Allegations of payoffs by Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to officials threatened to shake the selection. Mr. Moro came under increasing pressure to drop Luigi Gui, interior minister in Mr. Moro's cabinet, and named by several Italian newspapers as a client of Lockheed payoffs.

Gui, defense minister in a statement with the prosecutor today and asked to conduct a probe regarding the "judicial consequences" of the case, after the still named but alleged Christian Democrats, said, "We will learn the men Moro will choose for a government whether Christian Democrats want to follow old patterns or want to step forward toward efficiency, seriousness and recovery."

Moro should pick men not to criticism from separate view, said an editor in the party newspaper.

Communists Pushing for Clean Move

Communists, who came to power in the 1940s, moved to a two percentage point of Christian Democrats in the regional elections last year. They have been pushing a hand in government after locked out since 1947, but made clear they prefer to be in opposition unless asked to form a coalition with the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Moro's government must be unopposed, estimated 60 per cent of the work force. Unions are pressuring for jobs and security.

The interbank rate for the lira was 780-785 to the dollar, up from the 670 official rate in trading halted Jan. 31. The market rate jumped to 845 yesterday.

Mr. Moro has come forth with a wage freeze on yearly basis over 5 million lire (100,000) a curb on government spending and promises to track down currency black marketeers and tax evaders.

Aborites Score Narrow Victory

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Reuters)—Britain's Labor government today survived by eight votes in a House of Commons vote on a controversial labor plan.

The announcement of the narrow victory brought shouts of "yes" from Conservative members of Parliament, which Labor ignored. The result was a relief by the government's business managers, up to now have relied on unity among their opponents to an easy passage for legislation.

The main parties had fought in MPs who had been by ill, as well as ensuring that delegates to the European Parliament in Strasbourg were sent.

The 312-304 vote gave approval principle to a new wage regulation bill which extends employment guarantees for 32,000 dockworkers to more inland cargo-handling warehouses and depots.



Some of the 44 British mercenaries passing through Brussels yesterday on their way back from Angola.

Wilson Affirms Execution of U.K. Mercenaries

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Feb. 10—Prime Minister Harold Wilson told the House of Commons today "there can be little doubt" that some British mercenaries in Angola were executed by their comrades for refusing to fight Soviet-backed forces, but "there must remain a doubt about the number of deaths until police investigations have been completed."

Mr. Wilson announced the appointment of a three-man commission to study methods of legally halting the recruitment of mercenaries in Britain.

"It is obviously difficult to ascertain all the facts in the present confused and dangerous situation in northern Angola," the Prime Minister told Parliament, but "there can now be little doubt that an atrocity of the kind reported over the weekend did take place."

Mr. Wilson was referring to press and radio reports that up to 14 British mercenaries were executed by a firing squad, allegedly for refusing to fight after being hired for what some considered was only instructors' work.

The Prime Minister spoke soon after 44 mercenaries, hired at \$300 a week to serve in the former Portuguese colony, returned to Britain from Zaire, via Brussels.

Mr. Wilson said that three of the 44 were seriously wounded and at least one was found in possession of a firearm and was arrested.

He said that the government was disturbed by "the evident facility with which a small group of people, funded by an unknown source, were able to recruit misguided people. ... The existing law, under which many complex issues are involved, is unsatisfactory."

At Heathrow Airport, the returning mercenaries were halted by police and, after several hours of questioning, were taken by bus to nearby police stations. A police spokesman said the interrogations were being conducted under a 115-year-old British law which provides that a British subject can be charged with murder committed abroad.

A newspaper, the London Evening Standard, quoted an unidentified mercenary as affirming that the massacre had taken place saying: "I saw the bodies. They were left to rot after the execution."

It also quoted him as saying that the man who ordered the executions, a Greek Cypriot identified as Constantine Georgiou and known as Col. Callan, was "finished off" by a British mercenary after a "mortar bomb" chopped his legs off.

Another mercenary, David Murphy, 17, said of the massacre report: "It's just not true. What really happened is that 20 of our men went out one night to a place called Damao. Only five came back."

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Lockheed May Be Late on U.S.-Backed Loans

Mexico Joins List of Countries Involved in Company's Bribes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT)—The General Accounting Office has disclosed that the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., involved in a worldwide bribery scandal, may not be able to repay its federal loan guarantee on time. The GAO's warning became known as another country—Mexico—was reported to have been added to the list of those in which the aircraft builder had paid bribes to facilitate the sale of its planes, according to documents in possession of a Senate subcommittee.

The GAO, the auditing agency of Congress, said in a report on Lockheed's finances dated Jan. 30 that the company had paid about \$34.4 million in what the company calls kickbacks. The company said last summer that the amount was at least \$22 million. Since the payments were not always recorded and since it is considered impossible to trace them, complete figures may not be obtainable.

The report said that, by the company's own projections, Lockheed would not be able to repay its government-backed loans on time.

In Burbank, Calif., Lockheed denied the report, saying "will, in fact, pay off" the loans within the required legal deadline of before 1978, a company spokesman told Reuters.

The spokesman said the GAO report was based on partial information released in 1974, information which he said assumed no recapitalization of the company.

Lockheed is the only company that has received loan guarantees from the federal government. Under an emergency measure passed by Congress in 1971, the company is able to get guarantees of loans up to \$350 million. Such loans outstanding last September totaled \$186 million.

The GAO said it had prepared the report "to keep the Congress abreast of the company's ability to repay its government-guaranteed borrowings."

"Lockheed's forecast," the report said, "projects operating profits for the 1975-1976 period sufficient to maintain the company's stability, but insufficient to liquidate its guaranteed bank loans by the end of 1978—the maximum time provided by law."

The GAO warned that, even so, Lockheed's forecast might be based on optimistic assumptions. The forecast assumes that a plan for bank financing, not yet concluded, will be implemented. More importantly, the forecast includes revenues from foreign sales.

But the GAO points out, if government agencies force the company to pay off its loans, the President is leaning toward the idea of establishing a Cabinet-level committee to review the practices of U.S. corporations in this area and the applicable laws. White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said.

Treasury Secretary William Simon said earlier that he has requested the Internal Revenue Service to broaden and intensify its investigation of bribes and other improper payments by U.S. corporations.

Probe of Tanaka. In Tokyo, opposition Socialists demanded the appearance of former Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka before a parliamentary committee investigating the scandal.

The Japanese Socialist party wants Mr. Tanaka, and two of his aides questioned under oath on government decisions which improved Lockheed's chances of winning a defense contract for anti-submarine aircraft.

The Socialists want to add the names of Mr. Tanaka, his former chief Cabinet secretary, Masaharu Gotoda, and a former Finance Ministry budget director, Ei-ichi Akawa, to the list of eight witnesses already scheduled for questioning next Tuesday by the parliamentary budget committee.

No decision has yet been taken on the demand, though the ruling Liberal Democratic party to which Mr. Tanaka belongs is expected to support the demand.

U.S., Other Nations Preparing Moves to Deal With Payoffs

PARIS, Feb. 10 (NYT)—Uproar over the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s admitted \$22-million payoffs around the world continued to spread today.

In Washington, President Ford, condemning any illegal bribes offered by U.S. firms overseas, asked for recommendations on what he can do to deal with the question.

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Grumman to Refund Iran \$28 Million Fee for Agents

By Lewis M. Simons
TEHRAN, Feb. 10 (WP)—Grumman International, Inc., the U.S. aircraft manufacturer, has agreed to pay Iran \$28 million to the Iranian government claims Grumman paid improperly to agents on a \$2.2-billion contract, Iranian Vice-Minister for War Hassan Toufanian said yesterday.

Gen. Toufanian is in charge of Iran's arms-purchasing program.

He said in an interview that Grumman International president Peter Oram had agreed in writing to pay Iran \$28 million against the government's order for 80 advanced F-14 Tomcat fighters.

Grumman was to pay the \$28 million to middlemen as commission for obtaining the order for planes that Iran wanted those planes.

Because Iran wanted those planes, it decided to lend Grumman \$75 million to help the company out of its financial difficulties with the sale of F-14, \$28 million, will be paid to the vice-minister of war. It was initially "P.R.O." Mr. Oram's initials.

(Reached in New York, Mr. Oram confirmed that he had written the note. The letter, he said, was an assignment of a contract to Iran. In effect, it makes the government of Iran the agent entitled to the commission on the deal and eliminates the middlemen.

(Grumman must write off or try to recover \$4 million that it had already paid to a middleman. Mr. Oram did not indicate which course the company would take.)

Gen. Toufanian, who has been in charge of buying arms for Iran, said in a statement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Ethiopia Charges Somalia Is Preparing for War

By David B. Ottaway
ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 10 (WP)—Ethiopia has informed a number of African states that neighboring Somalia has begun a "war of subversion" in the southern and eastern Ethiopian provinces and has accused the Somali government of infiltrating agents and guerrilla bands in preparation for the launching of a "full-scale war" against this country.

The Ethiopians believe the situation is so serious that they have drawn up a 38-page memorandum, entitled "War Clouds in the Horn of Africa," presenting their assessment of Somali intentions with supporting evidence that leads them to conclude Somalia "has made a decision to go to war against Ethiopia immediately."

A copy of the memorandum, which was reportedly circulated among some African delegations during the African chiefs-of-state summit here in mid-January, contains a list of incidents that have taken place since Dec. 14 in Ethiopia's southern provinces of Bati and Sidamo and in the eastern Ogaden region, bordering on Somalia. They include the explosion of land mines on roads, attacks on police stations and customs posts, distribution of arms among Issa tribesmen inside Ethiopia and at least two ambushes of Ethiopian drought-relief teams.

Nine Killed. At least nine Ethiopian policemen and local officials were killed in seven incidents occurring between Dec. 14 and Jan. 4, and 20 were seriously injured, according to the memorandum. Among the wounded was a British missionary nurse assigned to a drought-relief project at El Kere, in Bala province.

Western diplomatic missions here have long been aware of most of the cited incidents, and several others as well, and are now watching the situation closely. The U.S. Embassy has evacuated all Americans from the affected provinces following reports that the infiltrated guerrilla groups were "out to get" U.S. nationals in particular.

The evidence so far available here suggests that whatever Somalia's true intentions may be, conditions are rapidly being created for an outbreak of war between Ethiopia and Somalia, and that the coming independence of the

As Uganda Shifts Vote Amin Declares MPLA Has OAU Recognition

From Wire Dispatches
NAIROBI, Feb. 10—Uganda's President Idi Amin, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, said today that the OAU has recognized the regime formed by the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola as the sole government of the war-torn country.

The Amin announcement was made hours before new reports of battlefield victories by the MPLA, including the capture of two key ports.

Field Marshal Amin announced at a Cabinet meeting in Kampala that Uganda—hitherto neutral—became the 35th of the OAU's 46 members to recognize the MPLA government, which is opposed by two Western-aided factions, the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

He said that the recognition by a majority of OAU member states automatically settled the question of which faction legitimately represents Angola in international affairs. UNITA and FNLA supporters had blocked the MPLA regime's recognition at a bitterly divided OAU summit meeting in Addis Ababa last month.

Today's diplomatic defeat for UNITA and the FNLA followed a series of battlefield reverses at the hands of the MPLA forces, which are led by 11,000 Cuban troops.

Allies Setbacks. UNITA has confirmed the fall of Huambo, its capital in south-central Angola, and the FNLA has virtually been pushed out of Angola in the north.

In a report from Luanda, the Angolan capital, the Yugoslav press agency, Tanjug, said that forces of the pro-Marxist MPLA today captured the ports of Lobito and Benguela, two of the pro-Western forces' last major strongholds in the south.

Tanjung said that MPLA forces entered the two ports and the town of Catumbela without meeting resistance. It said that anti-Communist UNITA and South African units had already left the three MPLA objectives.

Later today, the Luanda radio also said that the MPLA forces had captured Benguela, Lobito and Catumbela.

The Yugoslav agency's dispatch said that MPLA forces were now expected to push toward the town of Sa da Bandeira, about 150 miles south of Benguela.

Tanjung said that South African troops were also believed to have quit Luso and Silva Porto—UNITA's military headquarters—and thus the capture of these towns was "a question of hours."

Both are needed to give the MPLA control of the railway which links Zambia and Zaire to the Atlantic.

Diplomatic observers said that OAU endorsement of the MPLA regime would not prevent UNITA and the FNLA from fighting on in Angola with whatever European or U.S. help the anti-Communist allies could get.

Pressure on Others. But the observers said OAU recognition of the MPLA would increase pressure on Zaire and Zambia to prevent supplies and European mercenaries from passing through those two countries, which border Angola. Zaire has supported the FNLA; Zambia has backed UNITA.

"This does not mean that UNITA and the FNLA are enemies of Africa," President Amin declared of the OAU recognition. That statement was seen as rejection of some of the stronger MPLA statements against its

rivals after they accepted the help of the white South African troops late last year.

"There is room for reconciliation," President Amin said.

He urged countries outside Africa to provide economic aid to the MPLA "now that the legitimate government is no longer in question."

President Amin also said that since the legitimacy of the MPLA government was now established, all foreign troops fighting in Angola should be withdrawn immediately.

After President Amin's announcement today, Togo also recognized the MPLA regime in Angola as the former Portuguese colony's legitimate ruler. Togo thus became the 37th OAU member to grant such recognition.

Regrets Congress Action

Ford Signs Measure With Angola Cutoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT)—President Ford said today he has signed with reluctance a \$112.3-billion defense appropriation bill, complaining about its ban on arms aid to the U.S.-backed factions in Angola.

In announcing the action on the measure, which will finance defense expenditure through Sept. 30, Mr. Ford said:

"I am deeply disappointed that the Congress has acted in this bill to deprive the people of Angola of the assistance needed to resist Soviet and Cuban military intervention in their country. I believe this provision is an extremely undesirable precedent that could limit severely our ability to play a positive and effective role in international affairs."

In explaining why he signed the money bill despite strong reservations, he said:

"Because of the importance of the programs which are funded by appropriations contained in this bill and the problem which would be caused by a further delay of this legislation, I shall not veto this bill."

In an interview earlier today, Mr. Ford said that Congress would "live to regret" its failure to support him on aid to the pro-Western elements in Angola.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana later said that Mr. Ford's criticism of Congress "won't hold water."

"They wanted \$25 million more. By now, very likely, they would have asked for \$50 million," he said.

Sen. Mansfield told reporters that he felt an aggressive policy in Angola would be counterproductive. Asked how the United States could protect its interests there, he said: "What are our interests in Angola?"

The United States, Sen. Mansfield said, does not have unlimited resources. "We have to be realistic, practical and face up to the fact we cannot exert our influence in all countries on all continents."

To Ease Community Growth Giscard Sees 'Directorate' Making Policy for Europe

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, Feb. 10 (NYT)—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has launched the idea of a "directorate" of key nations within the European Community to take charge of Community decision-making.

The President presented his ideas during a small luncheon with French newsmen last week and both Le Monde and France-Soyez gave them considerable attention yesterday.

Reaction in other capitals, so far, has been prudent. In London today, a government spokesman declared that there would be no comment on press reports. In Bonn, the government spokesman said that the French President's ideas would probably be discussed during a French-German summit meeting starting Thursday, but that they should be "treated with great caution."

Streamlining. The crux of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's thinking, it appears from the reports, is that the European Community cannot go on growing, taking in new nations, such as Greece or Spain, without some streamlining of decision-making. To a degree, his ideas appear to resemble those launched by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt last year, that perhaps it was time to consider a "two-tiered" community.

That notion was picked up in the recently published Tindemans report, which was to be a blueprint for European union. Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Premier, who was responsible for the report, has since denied that he suggested any kind of split-level Community. It is clear, however, that his report indicated that Community laggards should not be allowed to brake the others.

Judging from reports of the Giscard d'Estaing luncheon, it was the Tindemans report as much as the possibility of new memberships that has prompted the new French thinking.

Aligning Minority Views. For example, the suggestion in the Tindemans report that the Community define its own foreign policy through the aligning of minority views with the majority, is seen here, according to the luncheon reports, as leading to a dilution, a "lowest common denominator," that would not necessarily produce the best foreign policies. That view also suggests that Paris is often in the minority.

According to the new thinking, what is needed is an inner core suited to make decisions for the whole. This would enable the Community to go on growing, or to develop internal disparities, without slowing down.

The new proposals, presumably, would not break up the Community, but make it more efficient. The directorate might also include some of the smaller nations and ways could be found, the reports indicate, so that it did not appear the big nations were gang-banging on the small ones.

The reasoning of the smaller EEC nations, however—in the beginning, the Benelux, but now including Ireland and Denmark—always has been that they joined the Community to increase their weight.

Heated Debate. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's ideas are certain to arouse a heated debate within the Community if they are actively pushed. They

'Hundreds' of Guerrillas Infiltrated, Nine Police, Officials Reported Killed

French Territory of the Afars and Issas may serve as the pretext for opening hostilities.

In any case, Ethiopia appears convinced that a crisis is now in the making, and Western diplomats here are no longer dismissing the Ethiopian analysis of the situation as overly alarmist and without foundation.

Somalia lays claim to Ethiopia's eastern Ogaden region as well as the French territory and Kenya's northern frontier district. These areas are inhabited by tribes of Somali origin (some are even called Somalis), and the Somali government is dedicated to reuniting them in one great Somali land.

In support of the thesis that Somalia is about to open hostilities, the Ethiopian memorandum states that the Somali armed forces have been in a state of high alert since mid-December, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



ANOTHER FEMININE FIRST—Sue Peterson, the first woman physical education instructor at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., demonstrating a self-defense move. Mrs. Peterson will teach volleyball and unarmed combat to upper classmen and a self-defense course for women cadets.

Europe Study Sees Greater Role for Coal

Slow Development Of A-Power a Factor

GENEVA, Feb. 10 (UPI)—Many factors besides the oil crisis of 1973-74, when Arab producers reduced their output, have led Western European governments to reconsider the use of coal, according to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

After assessing the changes in government thinking, the commission predicted that coal will be meeting about 21 per cent of Western Europe's energy requirements in 1985 instead of only 11 to 12 per cent as had been expected.

This means that coal's share of the total energy supply will continue to dwindle, but at a much slower pace than had been forecast. From 88 per cent in 1950, this share fell to 32 per cent in 1973 because imported oil and natural gas were cheaper and easier to handle than home-produced coal.

One of the factors that has led governments to rethink the energy problem is disappointment with the pace at which nuclear power has been developed as a source of electricity, the UN economists said.

"Doubts about the continuation of economic growth at past rates and a strengthening commitment to the preservation of resources, energy and the human environment" have also influenced government thinking, it said.

The study put Western Europe's average annual rate of economic expansion between 1976 and 1980 in the 2.2-to-2.5-per cent range compared with 4.5 per cent for the 1960-75 period.

The slower growth rate is likely to be accentuated, it is said, by anti-inflationary policies, greater emphasis on services and the protection of the environment, and limits on the availability of manpower and capital.

But the study also foresees that the growth of energy demand will no longer keep pace with the rate of economic expansion. It predicted that energy demand would expand by only 2.7 to 3.6 per cent annually up to 1985.

What the study terms the "new view" of coal is that it improves the security of energy supplies and offers a way to buy time. The competitiveness of coal, both home-produced and imported, has been re-examined over the medium term extending to 1985 against nuclear energy, the North Sea oil resources, natural gas, hydroelectric power and possible new sources of energy.

Mercenary Executions Linked To Man With Criminal Record

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The mysterious "Col. Callan," the man alleged to have ordered the executions of 14 British mercenaries who refused to go on fighting in the Angolan civil war, was once a British Army private jailed for armed robbery.

He was identified today from newspaper files as Costas Georgiou, a Greek Cypriot who came to Britain when he was 5 years old and took British nationality.

The Defense Ministry said Georgiou joined the parachute regiment in 1959, at the age of 18. In February, 1972, while on active service in Northern Ireland, the 31-year-old soldier was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for robbing a post office in Clandyboy, near Bangor, with another man. The pair escaped with £25, which was later recovered.

Georgiou was dishonorably discharged from the army. A "Wild Dog" A psychiatrist who gave evidence to the court described Georgiou as a "wild dog on a leash."

He was sent to England to serve his sentence, earning remission for good behavior, and then working as a building contractor in North London. He decided to fight in Angola because he was anti-Communist, said his friend, 24-year-old secretary Roma Angelo.

Georgiou went out to Angola just after Christmas and rapidly built up a reputation leading African troops and other mercenaries in the National Front for the Liberation of Angola against the Russian and Cuban-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

The man was described by his friend as a "man who would not hurt a fly," by mercenary recruiter John Banks as a "brilliant soldier" and a "homicidal maniac," and by fellow mercenary Tom Chambers as a "wanton killer."

Georgiou spells his pseudonym Cullin, but when he suddenly became news it came out as Callan, the name of an agent in a television thriller series.

A fellow British soldier who served with him in Ireland said: "He was a very hard man, athletic and handsome. He was a crack shot and excelled at judo. He was very strong, and he had a great will to survive. He was definitely in the army for the action and would have been inclined to stir up a bit of aggression, violence, if there was nothing doing. It struck me at the time he was perfectly cut out to be a mercenary."

There was conflicting information on the fate of "Col. Callan." One report said he had been killed by a fellow mercenary; another said he was wounded but escaped.

Australian Aide Quits Over Election Charges

CANBERRA, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Vic Gerland, Australia's minister for posts and telecommunications, has resigned after a police investigation was ordered into charges that he breached electoral laws.

The resignation followed claims by an independent candidate during December's election campaign that Mr. Gerland, a Liberal, had paid him \$425,000 (\$650) to cover election expenses. The electoral act bars an offer of money to candidates in return for political support.



SHOW OF STRENGTH—Israeli Army crew readying a U.S.-made Lance missile for firing during a demonstration of the newly arrived weapons "somewhere in Israel." This version of the surface-to-surface weapon is mounted on an amphibious carrier. Lance missiles sold to Israel by the United States have conventional warheads but can take A-weapons. Israel said the first Lances arrived last week and are now operational.

Grumman To Pay Iran

(Continued from Page 1) Iran since 1963, said that he reached a special arrangement with former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger Nov. 23, 1973, barring the use of agents in weapons sales.

Grumman officials have claimed that the \$38 million, which the corporation agreed to pay to a U.S. company owned by three Iranian-born brothers—Eushang, Parviz and Mansour Lavi—as sales commission, came out of Grumman's own funds.

The agreement between Grumman and the Lavi brothers stipulates that the payments would be made as the planes were completed and delivered to Iran. So far, Grumman has paid out \$8 million, a little more than half of it to the Lavis and the rest to their successor, a New Jersey company, Shaham Société Anonyme, owned by Albert Fuga, a U.S. citizen.

Lowest Price Gen. Toufanian dismissed the argument that Grumman was violating the arms embargo.

"Why didn't the committee inform the Defense Department about this?" he asked. He noted that two Grumman checks to the agents totaling \$6 million were issued April 25, 1975, and that a Defense Department order banning any agents was circulated 17 months earlier.

He also claimed that there was no need for an agent because he had traveled to Bethesda, Long Island, himself to watch the F-14s go through its paces and negotiated the contract personally.

Furthermore, Gen. Toufanian said, by involving an agent, Grumman was ignoring "the spirit" of Iran's special arrangements with the Pentagon.

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"Why didn't the committee inform the Defense Department about this?" he asked. He noted that two Grumman checks to the agents totaling \$6 million were issued April 25, 1975, and that a Defense Department order banning any agents was circulated 17 months earlier.

He also claimed that there was no need for an agent because he had traveled to Bethesda, Long Island, himself to watch the F-14s go through its paces and negotiated the contract personally.

Furthermore, Gen. Toufanian said, by involving an agent, Grumman was ignoring "the spirit" of Iran's special arrangements with the Pentagon.

Lockheed Likely to Be Late Repaying U.S.-Backed Loans

(Continued from Page 1) disclosure of who got the company's overseas bribes, "the potential results may seriously inhibit Lockheed's future success in foreign markets and invalidate its current forecasts."

If Lockheed failed to repay its loans on time, Congress could presumably extend the deadline. The report also disclosed that Lockheed had postponed its annual meeting three times so far because it could not agree with

the Securities and Exchange Commission on how much detail it was going to have to provide its shareholders about the bribes.

While the exact total of bribes paid in Mexico is not known, documents in the possession of the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations estimate it at \$112,000.

In a letter dated June, 1973, Lockheed's agent in Mexico wrote: "I also add that I consider it of great importance that either officially or otherwise you include a fund of at least U.S. \$100,000, subject to proof, to expedite the different approvals, payment orders, to overcome resistance, etc., within the different government dependencies that will take part in this purchase operation, as will the present secretaryship."

There were more details of bribes in Colombia.

A letter, written partially in code, by Lockheed's agent in Bogotá, Imper Limitada, provides evidence for one of the major fears of the Senate Subcommittee, that foreign officials will buy U.S. military equipment, even if their countries do not need it, in order to get the bribes offered by the manufacturers.

Thus, Imper wrote Lockheed's Georgia company: "A general is decided to come to an agreement with us within this year, in order to secure his 'own profit.' With that purpose, he has requested [a colonel] to review again the study so that [the colonel] may add some special points which will evidence the necessity of buying more products."

"[The colonel] will perform this study in such a way that it will be very difficult to deny the actual necessity of our program."

In my letter, I mentioned that the President has requested a reduction in the military budget for 1972 and 1973. But I have found out that [the air force] will not pay attention to it if they can justify their true necessity of more equipment in order to guarantee the national security."

"Just between you and me, this is not exactly true as you can imagine—but the important point for us is that they want sugar [money] and for that, they are ready to do almost anything."

In acknowledging another message from Imper, a Lockheed official in Georgia cabled: "We did not forget the additional sugar you need."

The commission was expected to take about six weeks to report its findings to the government of Socialist Premier Jovanovic.

The three-man commission will be made up of the following senior officials: Andreas Donner, a judge in the European Communities court; Maring Holthrop, former president of the Netherlands Central Bank; and Henri Peschar, chairman of the General Audit Office.

Agent Denies Payments Hubert Weisbrod, a Swiss lawyer identified as Lockheed's European agent, said today that he had handled payments for Lockheed nearly two decades ago but was convinced none had gone to Prince Bernhard.

"I have not paid, delivered or transferred any money to Prince Bernhard on Lockheed's instructions," Mr. Weisbrod said in a brief statement in Zurich.

In Ankara, Defense Minister Ferit Meltem branded as "an audacious affront" to the national prestige reported payments by Lockheed to a local contractor for promotion of its sales in Turkey.

In Stockholm, Sweden's parliamentary ombudsman said today that he was investigating whether Dick Sjöberg, commander of the Swedish Air Force, had accepted bribes from Lockheed.

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Citing Illness of Mrs. Kissinger

Ankara Delays Negotiations On Reopening of U.S. Bases

ANKARA, Feb. 10.—Turkey's government announced today that it was postponing Washington talks on the future of U.S. bases in this country, and cited as a reason the illness of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's wife, Nancy.

Foreign Minister Ismet Inönü said that the government had decided to postpone the trip because of the illness of Mrs. Kissinger. She had surgery Saturday for a stomach ulcer and is expected to need a week to 10 days to recuperate.

Informed sources said that Turkey gave the news of the postponement to the U.S. Embassy on Saturday, shortly after Ambassador William Macomber left for Washington in preparation for the talks.

Other Said Delayed "We said the secretary of state would make time for Mr. Caglayangil, but the Turks still said no," a U.S. source said.

Today's Turkish announcement said that the minister and the secretary would meet at the earliest possible date that the two governments could arrange.

Observers said that the postponement further dimmed the prospects of a quick reopening of the bases, some of which house electronic equipment for surveillance of southern areas of the Soviet Union.

Ankara closed the installations in retaliation for the arms embargo that the United States imposed after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974. The embargo has been relaxed but not lifted.

Mr. Caglayangil denied yesterday that Turkey seeks cash benefits in return for reopening the bases.

"The military installations are the property of the Turkish government and subject to Turkish administration statutes," he said.

Whether Moscow has an interest in provoking a war, a point is not clear. But it provided Somalia with a way of weapons, including 250 tanks, 400 armored personnel carriers, 60 MGs and a SA-2 defense system. There seem more weapons than necessary for defensive purposes.

French Naval Base The main presumed Soviet base in the French Territory of the Afars and Issas is Obiaye of the French naval base, is strategically located at the mouth of the Red Sea. France has announced its intention of granting the territory to Somalia in Africa, independent of its military base.

The fear here is that it may prematurely withdraw its base under Somali and African pressure, leaving the territory open to direct Somali invasion, to which Ethiopia has to react.

Conditions in Africa for Somali invasion seem ideal now. Morocco and Mauritania have just openly violated borders of Western Sahara out any condemnation by the United Nations. Somalia, with the Soviet backing, might be lured into taking action to occupy French territory, and occupy Ogaden, on the assumption that the U.S. Congress will not get involved in the "Red Africa," as it did in the Congo.

Defendant Jan Botter pleaded "innocent to charge bribery on the opening day trial.

Piet Dankert of the party, who is chairman of permanent committee of the parliament, told the court once when he was leaving Botterman's Amsterdam. Botterman grabbed him and "excitedly said, 'Piet, you have got to ask the secretary-general'."

Mr. Dankert said he left the French newspaper Le Monde led to the Dutch invasion of Mr. Botterman.

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Thailand Shamed by Exodus Of Women for Illicit Purposes

BANGKOK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Lonely men in Hong Kong, enterprising owners of West German and Japanese bars and operators of massage parlors in Paris are eager to import women from Thailand.

Thailand opinion makers have called it a national disgrace, but police officials say it is virtually impossible to stop women—most of them poor, attractive and in their early 20s—from accepting offers to go abroad for illicit purposes.

Thailand hostesses, prostitutes and masseuses can now be found in Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, West Germany, Singapore, France and other countries. According to conservative government estimates, they number about 3,000.

Most of the girls leave because they think prospects for them in Thailand are grim and they are likely to have a better future abroad, a bar hostess said in one of Bangkok's teeming night-life districts.

Along the way to their goal of money—and perhaps happiness—they often lose their way in the seamy world of pimps, gangsters and thieves and become problems for Thai diplomats abroad.

In Hong Kong pimps and marriage brokers recruit Thai women for southern Chinese workers who prefer Thai wives to the sophisticated and, for them, unapproachable Chinese women of the Crown colony.

Thai and Hong Kong officials say that racketeers from Hong Kong promise Thai girls sizable sums—up to \$2,500—and provide one-way air fare and travel documents, but deliver only a small percentage of the promised benefits. A Bangkok newspaper has estimated that the racketeering racket brings in \$2.5 million annually.

The generally simple bridegrooms-to-be pay the matchmakers what often amounts to their life savings but are often disappointed when their fiancées or new brides turn on them after being cheated, the officials say.

Hong Kong police received about 100 complaints last year from men whose Thai wives had run out on them, often after fleeing them.

The West German connection focuses more on out-and-out prostitution, although Bonn officials say that some German men seem to find Thai women more compliant than their Teutonic sisters and end up legitimately marrying them.

A good prostitute in West Germany can easily earn about \$3,500 a month, seven times more than she could make in Bangkok, a West German diplomat here said.

Special Excursions The movement of certain Thai women to West Germany, where most of them reportedly work as

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News Analysis

Ford Sounding Like Reagan in Tour of New Hampshire

By Lon Cannon

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 10 (AP)—At times last week there seemed to be two Ronald Reagans running around New Hampshire—and one of them was named Gerald Ford.

Consider these statements made by two Republican candidates for president as they campaigned for votes:

"There isn't an economic problem confronting the country that is not a direct result of government interventionism."

"The people are as fed up as the petty tyrant of federal regulations today as when patriots defied the tax collectors 200 years ago and threw the tea into the Boston Harbor."

"Some of you, I am sure, have experienced serious difficulty at not always tender hands of Occupational Safety and Health Administration. I know as of you would like to throw it into the ocean."

"I don't think we can go on leaving that a little group of men on the banks of the Potomac tell you how to run your country."

administration's budget for nuclear-energy and solar-energy research.

The similarity of ideological content in the two candidates' speeches is partly concealed by profound differences of style.

Mr. Ford delivers his indictment of government in a bland, matter-of-fact tone which suggests continuity rather than change.

The Last Island

Mr. Reagan uses flourishes drawn from past orations such as this one from his celebrated television speech for Barry Goldwater in 1964:

"I think it's time for Americans to realize that we live on the last island of freedom that exists in the world. If we lose it here, it's gone forever."

Both candidates seem at their best when confronted with hostile questions, as Mr. Ford demonstrated Sunday before a University of New Hampshire audience, and Mr. Reagan showed three days earlier before a less friendly but still good-natured crowd at Dartmouth.

In his university appearance and in other question-and-answer sessions, Mr. Ford displayed a calm command of detailed subject matter. Confronted with a complicated question about local welfare accountability, he gave a precise 330-word answer about the way block grants work.

Mr. Reagan rarely replays with the same precision. The former governor's technique is to answer with a disarming smile and a sweeping statement.

In his Dartmouth appearance, for instance, Mr. Reagan asserted that marijuana would cause "brain damage and genetic damage" while Mr. Ford at the University of New Hampshire said merely that the evidence on the effects of marijuana is contradictory.

Both candidates, however, opposed decriminalization of marijuana.

Evils of 100 Years

The two candidates also took similar environmental positions, suggesting, in Mr. Ford's words, "that we can't make up in a few years what we've done in the last 100 years."

Mr. Reagan, however, attacked the environmental movement as a "front-page editorial" at the day the President arrived to approve his abortion decision.

Mr. Reagan added such statements as, "Do you know there are more whittled deer in America today than when Washington was at Valley Forge?"

The Ford and Reagan campaigns also differed in style.

Both candidates were effectively walled off from most New Hampshire voters by tight cordons of Secret Service and local police and by an entourage of the press which numbered more than 200 for Mr. Ford and 80 for Mr. Reagan.

The carefully arranged Reagan campaign, however, conveyed an impression that the former governor was "meeting the people" far more than Mr. Ford did.

Mr. Reagan traveled from town to town in a bus filled mostly with staff and with security agents. He spoke at schools or, as he did at the little town of Cornish Park, on a makeshift platform of poultry feed sacks.

But Mr. Reagan did not walk the town streets as he had on his first tour of New Hampshire. A staff spokesman said that local residents resented being elbowed out of the way by Secret Service agents or cameramen.

Mr. Ford's address Saturday to 20 persons at a Nashua dinner in reality to be two speeches rolled into one. One was an anti-government attack on federal spending, regulation and bureaucracy. The other was a praise for government action about such governmental issues as the Railroad Revitalization and Reform Act which Ford recently signed into or about increases in the

of incompatibility between Mr. Rumsfeld and him, and added that if he had stayed at the Pentagon any longer, he would have had to work on the next budget.

Mr. Rumsfeld sets a fast pace and I'm not sure I have the stamina for it," he said. "I've helped him with the transition, as much as I can. And now it's time to go."

Before joining the Pentagon as a tactical warfare specialist in the Office of Defense Research and Engineering in 1965, Mr. Sullivan had been chief of preliminary design at Grumman Aircraft.

Mr. Sullivan's hard-hitting approach offended some powerful lawmakers, including Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, who demanded that the Pentagon abolish the program analysis shop as an independent operation under the defense secretary.

"Sully is far and away the most capable senior executive in the building," said one of his admirers at the Pentagon upon hearing of Mr. Sullivan's imminent departure.

Mr. Sullivan's opposition to several weapons programs infuriated executives of a number of aerospace companies doing business with the Pentagon, including some of his former colleagues at Grumman. So his departure will be welcomed in some quarters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Reuters)—The House of Representatives has approved a bill outlawing cockfighting and the growth of dogfighting in which sport animals fight to the death. The vote was 335 to 24.



DIGGING OUT—Neighbors helping John MacDaniel (right) to get his car out of a mud-swamped garage in Sierra Madre, Calif., 16 miles northeast of Los Angeles. Heavy rains caused flooding and mudslides throughout Los Angeles basin.

Both Would Reveal Journalist-Agents

Times, CBS Deny Backing CIA Secrecy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—

News executives of both The New York Times and the Columbia Broadcasting System denied last night a Washington Post report that they had supported the CIA's refusal to name U.S. journalists and news organizations who have worked for the intelligence agency.

The Washington Post reported that Central Intelligence Agency director George Bush had met with executives of The New York Times and the Columbia Broadcasting System last week and had "found support" for the CIA's position not to give the names to the Senate Intelligence Committee. The Post attributed

its account to sources within the intelligence community and on Capitol Hill.

Last night, news executives of both the Times and CBS denied the Post report, saying that they supported full disclosure of the names of such reporters and the organizations for which they had worked while cooperating with the CIA.

But Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, publisher of the Times, said that the subject of whether the CIA should disclose such names to the Senate committee "never arose" during a 90-minute meeting last week with Mr. Bush.

Urged Disclosures

Richard Salant, president of CBS News, said in a telephone interview that the subject of such disclosures was raised with Mr. Bush by himself and other CBS executives, but that the network officials had "urged disclosure" of the names in question.

The Washington Post report said that CIA officials have told the Senate committee that their decision not to disclose the names had been buttressed by executives for the Times and CBS during last week's discussions.

A CIA official who was with Mr. Bush at the meeting with Mr. Sulzberger and other Times executives said that he also had no recollection of a discussion of whether such names should be provided to the Senate panel.

The CIA official said that he had no knowledge that the agency had represented to the Senate committee that the Times and CBS executives had concurred in its decision not to make the names available, but added that "it wouldn't make any difference" if they had.

Green or Newmen

The agency's position against identifying those who cooperate with it was firm, the official said, "whether those involved were greenhorns or newspapermen."

A Senate committee spokesman declined to comment last night when asked whether such representations had been made to staff members there by officials of the CIA.

Mr. Sulzberger said that in the discussion with Mr. Bush the only reference to the relationship of journalists to the CIA concerned those that might exist now or in the future.

The publisher said that he had given to one of Mr. Bush's aides a letter requesting under the Freedom of Information Act, the names of anyone associated with the Times now or in the past who had ever had a relationship with the CIA.

Previous Request

In addition to the letter given to Mr. Bush last week, the Times has a previous request under the Freedom of Information Act, still pending with the CIA, for the names of employees of all news-gathering agencies who have worked with or for the CIA in the past.

The House Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, the Senate panel's counterpart, disclosed in its still-unpublished final report that until 1973 five reporters working for major U.S. news-gathering organizations had had informal relationships with the CIA.

Those relationships were terminated by William Colby, the former director of the CIA, by the end of 1974. The House panel also reported that as of last year, 11 CIA staff officers were posing as journalists abroad and were working under "cover" provided by some 15 news organizations, some of them major U.S. agencies.

3 Blasts in Corsica

AIACCIO, Corsica, Feb. 10 (Reuters)—A nightclub and three cars were damaged by three explosions here during the night, police said. There was no indication of who was responsible.

SLA Members Also Beat Her, She Testifies

Miss Hearst Alleges Sexual Attacks on Her

From Wire Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Patricia Hearst took the witness stand yesterday to testify that she was threatened, beaten and sexually assaulted by the band of terrorists who kidnapped her in February, 1974.

But at one point, at the insistence of her lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, she invoked her constitutional protection against self-incrimination when the prosecutor began to question her about notes in her handwriting that appeared to indicate she had recontacted a bank for the Symbionese Liberation Army in the months before her arrest.

The 21-year-old newspaper heiress testifies with the jury absent, accused her captors of coercing her into joining them in the robbery of a San Francisco bank, the charge for which she is on trial. And she said that even after six of them were killed in a shootout with Los Angeles police, the remnants of the group—namely William and Emily Harris—controlled her conduct until she was arrested.

In a soft monotone, she acknowledged that she had opportunities to flee, but said she did not because she feared being killed by either the SLA or law-enforcement authorities.

Why didn't she escape when she had a chance? asked U.S. Attorney James Browning.

"Because I did not feel I would be able to go anywhere," she replied.

She answered questions for nearly four hours at a hearing to decide whether the jury should hear some of the most crucial evidence against her—SLA tape recordings and the testimony of a witness who heard her confess to the bank robbery.

Further testimony was expected to be followed by arguments on whether to admit the evidence. There was no indication when U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Carter would rule on the question, which could determine in large measure the path to be taken by the trial.

Miss Hearst admitted that she had robbed the Alhambra Bank on April 15, 1974, but said she was forced to do so by her captors.

"I was told I would be killed," she said, under questioning, said she had been described by someone she once said was "the gentlest, most beautiful man I've ever known."

"Did you have any affection for William Wolfe?" Mr. Bailey asked her.

"No," she replied.

"Did William Wolfe do anything to you?" Mr. Bailey then asked.

Miss Hearst paused and then said softly, "He assaulted me sexually."

Mr. Bailey asked how long after her kidnapping this occurred and she said, "About one month."

"Was he the only one?" Mr. Bailey asked.

"No," came the reply.

Miss Hearst also testified that a 350 captors prepared script and forced her to make several tape recordings taking responsibility for crimes, denouncing her parents and professing her allegiance to the SLA.

The Harries had repeatedly threatened her life and Mr. Harris had beaten her, giving her black eyes "four times." After the kidnapping, she said, her captors had cut her hair to the length of one inch, transported her from one hideout to another in a garbage can concealed in a car and imprisoned her for weeks in closets. For 10 days, she said, she was forced to lie in her own body wastes.

Political activist Jack Scott, his wife and his parents had transported her from the West Coast to a Pennsylvania farmhouse during the period she was a fugitive. Mr. Scott, she said, had brought her back alone to Las Vegas, where she later met the Harries. Contrary to published reports, Mr. Scott had never offered to return her to her parents, she said, and the Harries had told her they would "find her" if she escaped.

She was so dominated by the SLA that, when she saw from a parked van that the Harries were about to be arrested at an Inglewood, Calif., sporting goods store in May, 1974, she instinctively began firing a rifle toward the store to rescue them. "I just did it," she said, "and if



William Wolfe, who was accused by Patricia Hearst of sexually assaulting her.

I had not done it and if they had been able to get away, they would have killed me."

But why didn't she just walk away?

"Because if I walked away, the other members of the SLA would have come looking for me and I felt the FBI was looking for me too."

Later, she said, she and the Harries sat in an Anaheim, Calif., motel room, watching on television the shootout between the police and their six companions. The news announcer,

Mr. Browning persisted. Why did she volunteer accurate personal information, pertaining to her family and her education at a private school, to the SLA for its tapes and manuscripts?

"I don't know," she replied.

After Miss Hearst had completed her testimony, Margaret Thaler-Singer, a clinical psychologist appointed by Judge Carter last fall to examine the defendant, told the court that Miss Hearst had told her that when she was booked at the San Mateo (Calif.) County Jail she had listed her occupation as "self-employed urban guerrilla" because she had been told to do so by Mrs. Harris.

Miss Hearst said she had been forced to make a tape recording admitting a voluntary role in the bank robbery and that it was made in a closet lit only by a flashlight held by one of her captors. Donald DeFrance, an escaped convict who called himself "General Field Marshal Cinque."

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 10 (AP)—Sen. Lloyd Bentsen withdrew as a national contender for the presidency today, saying he would confine his campaign to his home state.

"After studying the results of the early caucuses, I do not think it would be either useful or productive to continue campaigning across the nation," the Texas Democrat said.

Sen. Bentsen, who will be 55 tomorrow, said he would be on the presidential "ballot in Texas and in Texas only."

He became the second announced Democratic presidential aspirant to withdraw from the race. Former North Carolina Gov. Terry Sanford announced last month that he was withdrawing completely because of financial problems in his campaign and was returning to his job as president of Duke University.

Sen. Bentsen is finishing his first Senate term and faces a challenge in the Democratic primary in May from former Texas A&M economics professor Phil Gramm, 33.

Romania Urges Nations to Act On Helsinki Pact

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Romanian parliament has sent a special appeal to the parliaments of all government signatories to the Helsinki agreement calling on them to "play an important role toward solving questions relating to security and cooperation in Europe."

Sources here believe the Romanians are being used as a stalking horse for the Soviet Union, which is itself disappointed with the poor progress détente has made since the Helsinki "final act" was signed last summer.

"To reach a lasting peace in Europe," the Romanian letter says, "it is necessary to take practical measures for demilitarizing the continent." It also calls for "the reduction of armaments budgets, the liquidation of foreign military bases on the Continent, the withdrawal of all troops to within their own borders, and the abolishing of military blocs."

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Experts Heard In Pasolini Case

ROME, Feb. 10 (Reuters)—Two psychiatrists testified here yesterday that the 17-year-old youth who confessed to killing film director Pier Paolo Pasolini is so mentally and emotionally immature that he cannot be held responsible for the crime.

The two testified at the trial in Juvenile Court that Giuseppe Pelosi, who admitted to killing Mr. Pasolini after refusing homosexual advances made by the director, had reached a level of maturity sufficient to understand fully the events he is on trial for.

The psychiatrists described the former baker's assistant as culturally and socially deprived and said the lack of affection shown by his parents had retarded him in developing a complete personality.

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At Least 2,000 Peasants Arrive Each Day Crowded, Ill-Equipped, Cairo Nears Collapse...

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (UPI).—A thousand years after its founding by conquering warriors of the Fatimid Dynasty, this city still bears the name they bestowed on it: Al Qahirah, "The Victorious."

But it is a misnomer now, full of unintended irony, for today Egypt's chaotic, crumbling capital is more accurately described, in the words of a frustrated U.S. businessman, as a "city on its knees."

Burdened by more than 8 million people, most of them poor, and crippled by lack of funds, poor maintenance and antiquated public utilities, Cairo often seems to be on the verge of collapse.

The liberalized economic policies of President Anwar Sadat and the downfall of Beirut make Cairo the logical choice as the Arab world's business and political center, which Egyptian officials would like it to be. But that is a role the city is ill-equipped to play. Beneath a boom veneer of luxury shops and imported automobiles and Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants, Cairo is a tottering municipality where millions live in squalid surroundings.

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Struggle to Live

At least 100,000 people are believed to live in a part of Cairo called "The City of the Dead," a vast cemetery that homeless squatters have turned into a city of the living. Untold numbers make do without real jobs, scratching out a living by selling gadgets or nuts or baitpoint pens at makeshift sidewalk stands.

For the ordinary citizen of Cairo, living in some of the world's most densely populated neighborhoods, virtually every aspect of life can be a weary struggle. Passengers have to fight their way onto ungrounded buses or cling to the outside. Long lines form at the state-subsidized food stores where rationed essentials are sold. The shabby offices where underpaid officials dispense the permits and licenses and stamps characteristic of Third World societies are scenes of chaos, while well-paid expeditors representing the privileged classes go to the head of the line.

Much of the population lives in mud-brick hovels, or among their goats and sheep in rooftop shelters devoid of water or electricity. Where utilities exist, water supply is erratic and falls altogether in some neighborhoods during the summer.

Symptoms of the critical overcrowding are everywhere. Lecturers at Cairo University address 500 students at a time, half of them standing for lack of chairs. Side walks in downtown areas are clogged with people so others take to the street, adding

Basque Gunmen Slay Second Man Within Two Days

MADRID, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Suspected separatist gunmen today shot and killed a man in the second slaying in two days in the Basque region.

News reports identified the slain man as Juan Galarza, 37, of the town of Oizurquill near San Sebastian. The reports said the gunman apparently mistook Mr. Galarza, a mechanic, for the town's mayor.

Yesterday, the mayor of Galdakao, located near Bilbao, was shot to death. Today, the ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty), a separatist underground group, claimed responsibility for that killing.

The government of King Juan Carlos has officially recognized the Basque language and set up a commission to examine the granting of some rights of self-administration to the region. But many Basques think the government is moving too slowly.

Orange Order Office Destroyed in Belfast

BELFAST, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—A bomb explosion and fire wrecked the international headquarters of the Protestant Orange Order here today.

The bomb was believed to have been planted by the Provisional Irish Republican Army. It was left in a music shop on the ground floor of the four-story headquarters by two armed men who gave a brief warning.

When you've seen one, you haven't seen them all. Because every Inter-Continental hotel is different. Each has its own personality; each reflects the city it's a part of. Yet all these hotels have two things in common: a good, old-fashioned sense of hospitality, and a very contemporary idea of value for money.

Businessmen who stay regularly at these Inter-Continental hotels—and others in Amsterdam, Bucharest, Budapest, Helsinki, Munich, Prague and Zagreb—confirm this.

Indeed, some go so far as to say that when

to the donkey carts, pushcarts and bicycles already blocking the frenetic traffic. The din of blowing horns is deafening, and pollution hangs heavily in the air.

System Breaks Down

At times parts of the system break down altogether, as on a recent morning when a truck whose cargo was stacked too high ripped down the overhead wires of a main trolley coach line. Not only did all the coaches come to a halt but hundreds of people were left stranded at stops all along the line with no way to find out what was happening and no alternative means of transportation. It was a week before the line was repaired.

The only public service that functions efficiently is garbage collection, which is carried out

by armies of small boys using baskets and donkey carts. Virtually all trash and garbage are reused in one way or another after being sorted by people who literally live amid the garbage, so it is a valuable commodity.

The rich, who ride no buses and wait in no lines, have frustrations of their own. It is not uncommon for an apartment renting for \$1,000 a month to be without water or electricity for days at a time. Plumbing is leaky at the best addresses. Telephone service is primitive. Air-lines are overbooked. Good schools have waiting lists for enrollment.

Middle-aged residents wistfully recall a time before the 1952 revolution when the city was elegant and graceful. It is not there today. Even the great monuments of Pharaonic and Islamic culture are shabby and neglected, despite the country's dependence on tourism for income. The Mohammed Ali mosque is used as a warehouse.

Population Growing

Egyptians and foreigners generally agree on the causes of Cairo's plight. One is that the economic policies and military demands of the Nasser era diverted the country's funds so that nothing was left for maintenance or expansion of the physical plant. And at the same time, the population of the city quadrupled. It is still growing at 4.6 per cent a year, twice the growth rate of Egypt as a whole.

In her book "Cairo: 1,001 Years of the City Victorious," historian Janet Abu-Lughod wrote, "Growth from migration has come primarily from rural areas where conditions poorest and preparation for participation in the modern economy least adequate."

"Thus the current crises arise out of the need not only to keep pace with the population increase but actually to outdistance it to meet remedial needs as well," she said. Far from being able to make gains, however, city officials are struggling just to keep pace with Cairo's expanding problems.

Amin Abdel Hafes, governor of Cairo, said it was the government's objective to limit the city's population to 10 million, but admitted that it is not clear how this can be accomplished, especially with an estimated 2,000 peasants arriving each day from Upper Egypt alone.

Want Decentralization

The only real hope, Mr. Hafes said, lies in prompt execution of the government's policy to spread industry and government offices around the country, instead of concentrating them in Cairo. "For the last 30 years," he said, "industrial development has concentrated here industries and enterprises and government offices that have nothing to do with Cairo. Why should the Ministry of Agriculture be in Cairo?"

The condition of Cairo is no small matter to the Sadat government, because the key to Egypt's economic recovery is foreign businessmen who are frustrated and discouraged by Cairo's antiquated public services, the lack of telephone and telegraph lines, and the inertia of the bureaucracy. Many say they are unwilling to accept in Egypt the kind of frustrations they encounter in Saudi Arabia or Libya, for example, because the potential for profits is so much less.

Foreign bankers and corporate executives are not happy when discussing the problems of working in Cairo. The city has no office buildings, so businesses are forced to set up in converted apartments where the electric wiring cannot power their air conditioners or duplicating machines and where clients must climb the stairs when the museum-piece elevators fail.

It is difficult to telephone across the street, even for the fortunate few who can obtain a telephone line. Calling the home office is nearly impossible. No telex lines are available, despite repeated government promises. Apartments are scarce and overpriced. Visitors and clients cannot find rooms in the few good hotels. The mail service is unreliable.

"They ought to have spent at least three years rebuilding the infrastructure before inviting foreigners to come in here and be put off by these conditions," a prominent publishing executive said recently.

Niger Appeals For 200,000 Tons Of Food Supplies

NIAAMEY, Niger, Feb. 10 (AP).—The government of Niger yesterday launched a world appeal for 200,000 tons of emergency food supplies, saying a "tragic situation" was developing in which 1.2 million of its 5 million inhabitants faced serious malnutrition.

Government officials told diplomats that the food supplies should arrive before the rainy season starts in May. Otherwise, he said, distribution to country areas would be a major problem.

There appeared to be serious differences between Niger and donor nations as to how much food was really needed. But there were reliable estimates that 70,000 tons of food would be needed before May to meet the worst of the problem.

Albert Baron, regional director for the U.S. Agency for International Development, has said that the last Niger crops, badly reduced by irregular rainfall, had been attacked by rats and locusts causing heavy damage.

But the call for 200,000 tons of food aid was contested. A UN Food and Agriculture Organization mission in December put the requirement at 108,000 tons, a figure Mr. Baron said he believes "still stands."

But a Class of 'New Pashas' Still Manages to Strike It Rich

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The head of a small government-owned factory who is renting his \$88-a-month apartment for \$1,150 to foreigners and whose wife has just opened a boutique for imported fashions is well on his way to becoming one of the new class of Egyptians who have struck it rich during the last two years.

They are called "fat cats" or "new pashas" and they have been denounced in the liberal press as the subject of daily articles and cartoons in the press. One writer proposed to "slaughter" them all.

But the new class is a by-product of President Anwar Sadat's new liberal economic policy, which is supposed to attract foreign capitalists to Egypt. The regime clearly does not know how to cope with the abuses of this policy without being accused of reversing it and scaring off would-be investors.

There are now 500 millionaires in Egypt, according to the politicians and newspapers, and the actual number may be higher. Much of this wealth is recent.

Quick Sales

The largest single group of newly rich in Cairo are real estate owners and speculators who buy and sell in quick succession. Many of them are not Egyptians but other Arabs from oil-producing countries. Anybody who owns a building site suitable for construction or who has a building—even an apartment—is potentially rich.

For example, one plot of land that was worth \$50 a square yard in 1973 changed hands recently for \$1,000 a square yard.

Then there are those who have hard currency and use it to import foreign goods that they sell for huge profits. A 2-year-old law enables anybody to bring in goods worth up to \$12,000 without having to explain where he got the foreign currency to buy them.

The get-rich-quick prescription thus is simple. Everyone in Cairo knows it. But few have the means to carry it out, and this is causing envy.

A handyman who can spend only half a dollar a day on food for his family said: "I have no education but I could do it easily. What I need is a trip to Tripoli or Kuwait. After I pay back the ticket and the cost of the goods I brought, I have some \$500 [Egyptian] pounds (about \$125). This means I can make a second trip. After the third trip I have a bank account and start buying goods with my own money. After the fifth trip I bring back a car. And after a year I buy my first apartment. Then I'll be a fat cat."

The 45-year-old factory head mentioned earlier—let us call him Alex—though this is not his real name—stuck close to this prescription. He arranged his first break three years ago, soon after the Israeli war. Foreseeing the shape of things to come, he moved his family into a modest boarding house, and sublet his apartment, furnished, to a foreign diplomat for \$400 a month, \$362 above his own rent, unfurnished.

A year later, with more foreigners coming in, he doubled the rent. Now the apartment is rented to oil-rich Arabs from the gulf for \$1,150.

Sometimes what is conspicuous consumption in Cairo would look precious elsewhere.

A 5-year-old boy struts down the street in custom-made flared slacks, a leather overcoat and a miniature Davy Crockett cap clashing a toy saxophone. His mother wears a fur-lined suede coat. Both had a carefully groomed look, and their clothing was available here two years ago, and none is within reach of 99 per cent of Egyptians even now.

The most prestigious status symbol, of course, is the gleaming new car—a Mercedes-Benz for the head of the family, perhaps a Buick for his wife, while junior drives a U.S. sports car. Economists estimate that 4,000 new private cars are being imported every month. Upkeep of a car costs about \$60 a month, which is what a university graduate usually earns on his first job.

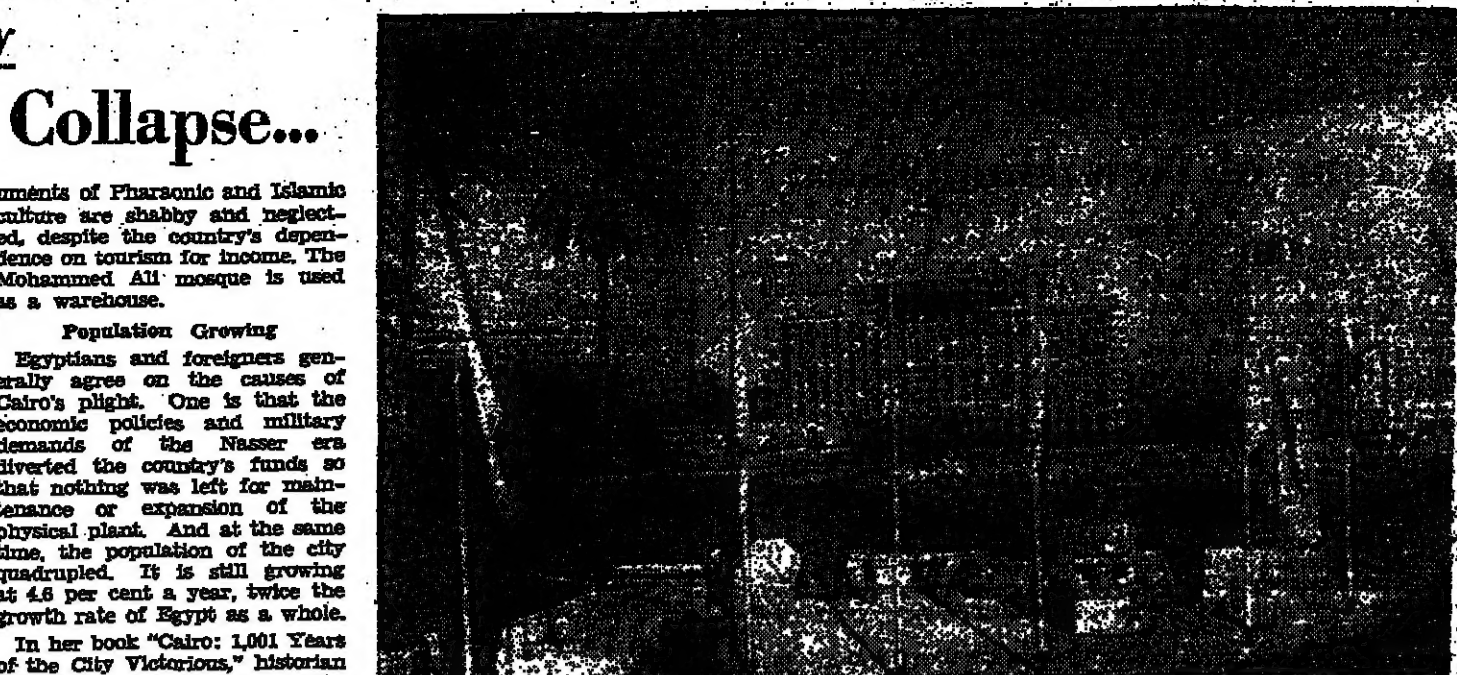
3 Reported Arrested In Attempt on Bokassa

N'DJAMENA, Chad, Feb. 10 (AP).—Three leaders of a plot to assassinate the Central African Republic's President Jean Bedel Bokassa at his capital's airport last week have been arrested, his government said on its Bangui radio this week.

Mr. Bokassa escaped unhurt when a hand grenade was thrown at him in an attempt to start a coup d'état, a communiqué said. It identified the plotters as an army major, his brother, a senior civil servant at the Ministry of Tourism, and an army lieutenant. It said they fled Bangui airport after the attempt but were later arrested.

S. African Population

PRETORIA, South Africa, Feb. 10 (AP).—Blacks outnumber whites in South Africa 6 to 1, according to a survey done at the University of South Africa. Of the total population of 24,938,000 at the end of 1974, 17,761,000 were African, 4,168,000 were white, 2,307,000 were of mixed race and 710,000 were Indian.



One of Cairo's modern hotels overlooking Nile River. Arab League building at the right.

Marxism Followed at Home

Mozambique 'Pragmatic' in Foreign Policy

By Dial Torgerson

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Feb. 10 (UPI).—President Samora Machel's government increasingly shows signs of being ruled by ideology on a local level and pragmatism in international affairs.

Internally, the Frelimo government is driving toward Marxist goals—nationalizations, land seizures, harassment of the former Portuguese ruling class—with a zeal that disregards practical considerations.

But on an international level, it is doing more business with the white minority governments of South Africa and Rhodesia than did the Portuguese before independence on June 25.

Landlocked Rhodesia sends most of its exports through Mozambique port of Beira and exports from South Africa's rich Transvaal are shipped mostly through the port here at Maputo. Mozambique's biggest source of revenue is tolls on the Rhodesian railroad, which Frelimo guerrillas were attacking a year ago, and the port fees.

When Mozambique was still a colony, the Portuguese evaded United Nations economic sanctions against Rhodesia's white supremacy government by letting the Rhodesians mislabel crates, file false certificates of origin or use fraudulent manifests.

Many African states assumed that after independence Mr. Machel would halt the Rhodesian shipments, refuse the South Africans the use of his ports and let guerrillas cross into the whites' "backward nation." Instead, things have become easier for Rhodesian and South African exports.

The railroad cars lined up at the port here bear freight plainly marked with the Rhodesian and South African origins. South Africans hold most of the important jobs in Maputo's port.

Mr. Machel pledged to stop Mozambicans from taking jobs in South African gold mines "as soon as jobs can be found for these people in Mozambique."

But since independence, the number of Mozambicans in South Africa has risen from 100,000 to 150,000.

The gold mines send to Maputo to hold for the miners' return is a chief source of liquidity for the government, which sells the gold on the free market and pays off the miners in the weak local escudo.

Frelimo will soon start selling electricity from the huge Cahora Basso Dam, now nearing completion, and the only real customer for its production will be South Africa.

As for guerrilla action, so far the border has been quiet. Frelimo is apparently happy to let its white-supremacist neighbors help finance what Mr. Machel calls "the period of national reconstruction." But he also has warned his people to "accept economic sacrifices to build a new society—to make the new African man." He has vowed to make Mozambique "the first fully Marxist state in Africa."

The upheavals accompanying Mr. Machel's overnight nationalizations of July 25 have been costly.

He nationalized medicine and doctors left by the score. There were 280 here two years ago; today there are 15 qualified Mozambican physicians. They, 100 medical students and 30 members of North Korean, Chinese and Bulgarian medical teams are trying to care for 8 million people.

In an attempt to educate the masses, the state took over education. Not only did most of the teachers leave the country, but so did thousands of middle-class people and subordinate workers who feared a drop in standards.

Mr. Machel nationalized the

legal profession and the breakdown in law and the harassment and intimidations that followed helped convince many of the remaining 50,000 Portuguese (down from 200,000 two years ago) to leave, taking with them skills of key importance for the economy.

Last Wednesday, in the speech in which he changed his capital's name from Lourenço Marques to Maputo, Mr. Machel also nationalized all privately owned real estate and attacked white Asians and mixed-blood Africans. The speech is sure to accelerate

the departure of more middle management and technical staff.

Tourism is dead. Mozambique, once a playground for Rhodesians and South Africans, is now most impossible to get into. At culture is stricken. Farms set from Portuguese owners are communalized are not yet functioning. Milk is scarce because dairy cows were slaughtered. Food, eggs are scarce because hens were killed for the same reason and there are long lines for bread and meat.

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Obituaries

Percy Faith, 67, Composer And Conductor of Hit Songs

VAN NUYS, Calif., Feb. 10.—Percy Faith, 67, one of North America's leading popular-music composers, conductors and arrangers, died here yesterday of cancer.

Born in Toronto, he began his career as an arranger-conductor with Canadian radio early in the 1930s. He moved to the United States in 1940 and became prominent on radio shows.

In 1950, he joined Columbia Records as musical director of its popular division. More than 45 of his recorded albums were made for that company.

His arrangements of "Because of You," "Cold, Cold Heart" and "From Rags to Riches" helped singer Tony Bennett win three gold records. "My Heart Cries for You," which Mr. Faith composed, won a gold record while launching the singing career of Guy Mitchell.

Mr. Faith's first film-scoring effort, "Love Me or Leave Me" in 1955, brought him an Academy Award nomination. He received other awards for his albums.

When he was an 18-year-old student at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, the clothing of his 9-year-old sister caught fire. He beat out the flames with his hands, which were so burned that he could not continue his preparation for a career as a concert pianist.

© Los Angeles Times.

Harvey R. Macmillan
VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Harvey R. Macmillan, 90, a millionaire lumberman who helped build this Canadian province's forest industry into the biggest in the world,

died here yesterday. He donated millions of dollars to educational and religious institutions.

Ennio Zelli Lazzini
CREMONA, Italy, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Ennio Zelli Lazzini, a Christian Democrat who served as president of the Italian Senate from 1967 to 1972, died of a stroke on his 77th birthday Sunday.

Bruno of Hollywood
NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Anthony J. Bruno, 83, a photographer of stage, television and opera who was known as Bruno of Hollywood, died Friday in Briarcliff, Conn. His home was Trumbull, Conn.

Poland Amends Its Constitution

WARSAW, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Poland's parliament today proved constitutional amendment to emphasize the country's Soviet orientation and reaffirm its Communist society.

There was one abstention—first for several years—by deputies of the 345-member parliament voted the constitutional changes into law. Abstainer was Stanislaw Skon, a member of the five-man group of Independent Catholics.

Mr. Skon, one of the party's most senior deputies, believed to be expressing his reservation at the lack of constitutional guarantees giving rights to Catholics and Communists, a frequent church conflict.

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A Feminist View of the Alimony Question

By Euid Nemy

NEW YORK (NYT).—Are feminists opposed to alimony?

Apparently many of them are, or think they should be, and that applies to both younger and older women.

Should feminists be opposed to alimony?

A number of feminist lawyers who handle divorce cases answer with an emphatic "No."

"I don't think what feminism is about, or what the women's movement is about, is giving up what we theoretically have," said Emily Goodman, who will handle only women in divorce cases.

But what is alimony? Is today, rarely a lifetime annuity, particularly for younger women. And it is rarely perceived as such by women involved in divorce.

Limited Support

An increasing number of younger women, with and without children, and some of their older counterparts are asking for a division of assets and for support for a limited time to enable them to complete their education or train for jobs.

Miss Goodman, who has been practicing since 1968, said she did not believe in economic dependence on anybody, but that independence must be measured against certain frameworks.

"The reality of our economic and social structure is that women have been made economically dependent on men," she said, "and it is the exceptional situation where women have achieved economic independence."

A number of feminist lawyers agreed that many of their divorce clients were intimidated by the

"myth" that feminists are opposed to alimony.

"Some women are embarrassed to ask for it, they are defensive about it, and apologetic," Miss Goodman said.

Suggests It

"I'm not sure a lot come in asking for it, but I sure suggest it," said Kristin Booth Glen, a self-described radical feminist who handles divorce cases.

"If you get away from the word alimony, the concept is a fair one," according to Diane Blank, a partner in the feminist law firm of Blank, Goodman, Rone & Stanley.

Miss Blank prefers to think of alimony as deferred compensation for contributions to the home. Janice Goodman, another partner in the firm calls it severance or retirement pay. Miss Glen finds "maintenance" a more acceptable word.

"If you asked husbands, right at the beginning of a marriage, if they wanted their wives to be completely economically independent, I don't think most of them would say yes," Emily Goodman said. "Husbands don't want wives to be completely independent during marriage — only after it breaks up."

When it does break up, the lawyers agreed, most women are left either dependent or with the possibility of earning considerably less money than their husbands.

Imperative

"Take a woman in her early 40s who hasn't been trained for anything and who can't compete in the job market," Miss Goodman said. "Her remarriage prospects aren't as good as her husband's, she may lose the right

"I think it does the women's movement an injustice to take away from these women the possibility of income. Men are taking advantage of this. They are saying if you want to be an equal person, you can't have support."

to her husband's social security, she has no pension or health scheme of her own. These are the women for whom alimony support maintenance is imperative.

"I think it does the women's movement an injustice to take away from these women the possibility of income. Men are taking advantage of this. They are saying if you want to be an equal person, you can't have support. And some judges operate as though there already is equality, imposing on us an ideal that doesn't exist."

The lawyers outlined three situations common to many of their clients.

In one, a young woman dropped out of school and took a job to put her husband through college.

"He acquires a profession, affluence, status and, most important, future income which she will not be part of—and no one will compensate her for the loss of education," Miss Goodman said.

"These women may look for compensation, reparation—a lump sum or a certain amount to get them resettled—and then a certain number of years' support while they educate or train themselves in a profession."

In another situation a young

woman continued with her job after marriage. "The chances are that she has not only been working at her job outside the home, but at the housemaking job inside the home," Miss Blank said. "She's had two jobs and there's a feeling she should be compensated for it; in these cases, she usually doesn't want support, except perhaps for a short period to get herself together."

Working

The third situation is that of an older woman who worked in business with her husband, and never got paid, or who invested her life in her husband's career, joining certain clubs, taking part in certain activities, entertaining, etc.

One of the lawyers said: "If she helped him build up a business, there should be a buy-out arrangement of not only half the value of the business but of the income the business is still producing. If she's helped build up his career, it's the same as a business—she's entitled to an income from it."

Kristen Glen noted that very often alimony, particularly in New York, was a distribution of assets accumulated during the

years of marriage but held in the man's name. The courts in New York can't dispose of property; if all the assets are in the husband's name, the court cannot give the wife any percentage.

Patriarchy

"The frequency with which assets in a family are held by men is staggering," Miss Glen commented. "I see smart women, tough women, and I never cease to be amazed. Everything is in the man's name."

"We live in a patriarchy where women are traditionally discriminated against," Miss Glen continued. "One example might be the 55-year-old woman who helped her husband build his business, and who raised the kids, and then gets divorced. If two men had been in business all those years, there would be some kind of arrangement where each would get a share of the business and the income would go on. But the woman, even if she gets something out of it, loses it the minute she remarries."

"What does that tell you? It says that in this society women basically are the property of men, and that alimony is given so she won't be a public charge

until she remarries and some other man takes over. Women are chattels. Why should she lose half the business she helped build, or the income she's entitled to, if she remarries?"

The problem in New York is that a wife after 10 or 15 or 20 years of marriage, can walk out of that marriage broke, no matter what she contributed," Janice Goodman said.

"Women understand, and can be directed to see, that they aren't getting alimony in the traditional sense but repayment to enable them to start a new life. But there is still a feeling among the men that it is they who have worked, and they don't see what contribution the women made."

Miss Goodman noted, too, as did the other lawyers, that a substantial portion of child support is often tacked onto alimony because the tax structure allows alimony as a deduction from a husband's income.

Not Covered

And, observed Emily Goodman, no matter what the name, the amount allowed for child support rarely covers the child's needs.

"It ends up with the wife contributing more because she feels guilty saying no to the children," Miss Goodman said. "It becomes a real pattern of self-sacrifice."

A number of support agreements now have escalation clauses, she said. The most common are those based on the rising cost of living, on the rising costs of the children as they grow older or on the husband's rising income. The last provision is often made, Miss Goodman said, because a husband may not be able to afford much at the time of the divorce.

"Over the years, he earns a lot more and still support is based on his original ability to pay," she said.

Miss Glen said, however, that a number of support agreements she had prepared also included a de-escalation clause for men, based on the woman's increasing income.

Don't Pay

According to Joan Goldberg, a lawyer who has been practicing 36 years, "both alimony and child support are meaningless, because so many don't pay."

"There will be the elimination of alimony in my lifetime," she said. "It will be replaced with community property and child support. But I'd like to see everyone who gets married take out an insurance policy that would insure payment of support in the event of a divorce."

Miss Goldberg said that none of her clients wanted an annuity for life.

"Those who want alimony all feel guilty, guilty at not being able to manage without it," she

said. "I say, 'You know you are entitled to certain things.' In every case, when a woman does not want alimony, I suggest educational benefits or a lump-sum settlement."

"I don't know anyone who likes alimony," said Emily Goodman. "I'd prefer that our economic and political situation made alimony obsolete and unnecessary."

"As it is now, alimony has to be evaluated on an individual basis, but you have to start with the point of view of women needing support, and then subtracting the exceptions."

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The Anatomy of an Entertainer

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Raquel Welch made her stage debut in Paris this weekend at the Palais des Congrès, inaugurating a tour that will take her to Madrid, Caracas and to Rio de Janeiro where she will be queen of the carnival.

As cinema addicts know, Miss Welch is beautiful and sexy and these attributes are to the fore as she leaps from screen to stage. With her outré wardrobe she is something to see. This is emphasized by the titles of her songs: "I've Got Eyes" (which she describes as a "bad-girl" number), "When I See You," "I've Only Got Eyes for You," "The More I See You."

In her transition from one theatrical medium to another Miss Welch realizes two of her dreams. The first is her suppressed desire to be in a Xavier Cugat-style musical film. Fulfilling this ambition, she indulges in an imitation of Carmen Miranda, proclaiming that there's a lot of coffee in Brazil. The second is an anxiety dream. In this, she fancies herself the fumbling sidekick of a vaudeville team who gets in the way of the hoofers. In this sketch—skillfully choreographed by Joe Layton—she receives excellent support from her dancers, Larry Merritt, Sterling Clark and Richard Byron, and displays an inkling of comic gifts.

The Welch voice, though of limited range and lacking the volume of prominent music-hall stars, meets the requirements of the selections pleasantly. But the show's accent is on the Welch anatomy, an accent that is none too refined.

Bank robberies have been staged on the screen of late almost as frequently as they have been staged in banks. "Dog Day Afternoon" (at the Biarritz, the Publicis Champs-Élysées and the Boul' Mich in English) is the dramatization of an attempted heist that took place in Brooklyn in 1972.

Just before closing time on a sweltering August afternoon, two hoodlums invaded a branch bank. Their robbery was ill-timed as most of the money in the vaults had already been transferred and before long the police were banging on the doors. Trapped by their miscalculations, they held the office personnel as hostages, bargaining with the authorities for ransom and a getaway plane. As the film is a suspense thriller and as you may not recall the

PARIS



Raquel Welch

... on stage.

details of the actual case, it would be unfair to divulge them.

The two bad men are not the regular underworld types. The dominating figure is played by Al Pacino. He is a foul-mouthed braggart who, though married and the father of two, has gone through a mock marriage with a female impersonator. This left-hand bride's psychiatrist has recommended a sex-change operation. The robbery is to finance the surgery. Pacino's partner in the robbery (John Cazale) is a demented creep, unnaturally calm and intent on committing murder and suicide if plans go awry.

Director Sidney Lumet has the situation well in hand and bestows a gripping intensity to this melodrama out of the headlines, rendering the robbers and their frightened prisoners plausible and treating the street scenes before the besieged bank in documentary fashion. At times Hood No. 1 comes out to harangue the authorities to the cheers and jeers of the onlookers and is nearly murdered by the beau of one of his captives. Al Pacino conveys his frenzy in a remarkably sustained characterization and John Cazale is appropriately chilling as his comrade.

"El Chergui" ("Wind of the East" at the Seine in Arabic) is an interesting novelty. A Moroccan film, it is neither an imitation of the Egyptian soap operas nor of European models.

Set in Tangier, it attempts to expose the bondage of Arab women, slaves of male supremacy, illiteracy and superstition. A housewife neglected by her husband, who is about to take a second bride—she is Islamic religion allows—seeks to hold her faithless mate by resorting to witchcraft, conferring with wizards, preparing love potions and placing her scribbles under her master's pillow. Moumen Smihi has succeeded in staging with strong neorealism the desperate struggle of the woman against the background of her country before its liberation. The result is a work that may mark the beginning of a national cinema. Laila Shena—seen in "Remparts d'Argile" and in the Cannes prize winner "Chroniques des Années de Braise"—scores as the heroine.

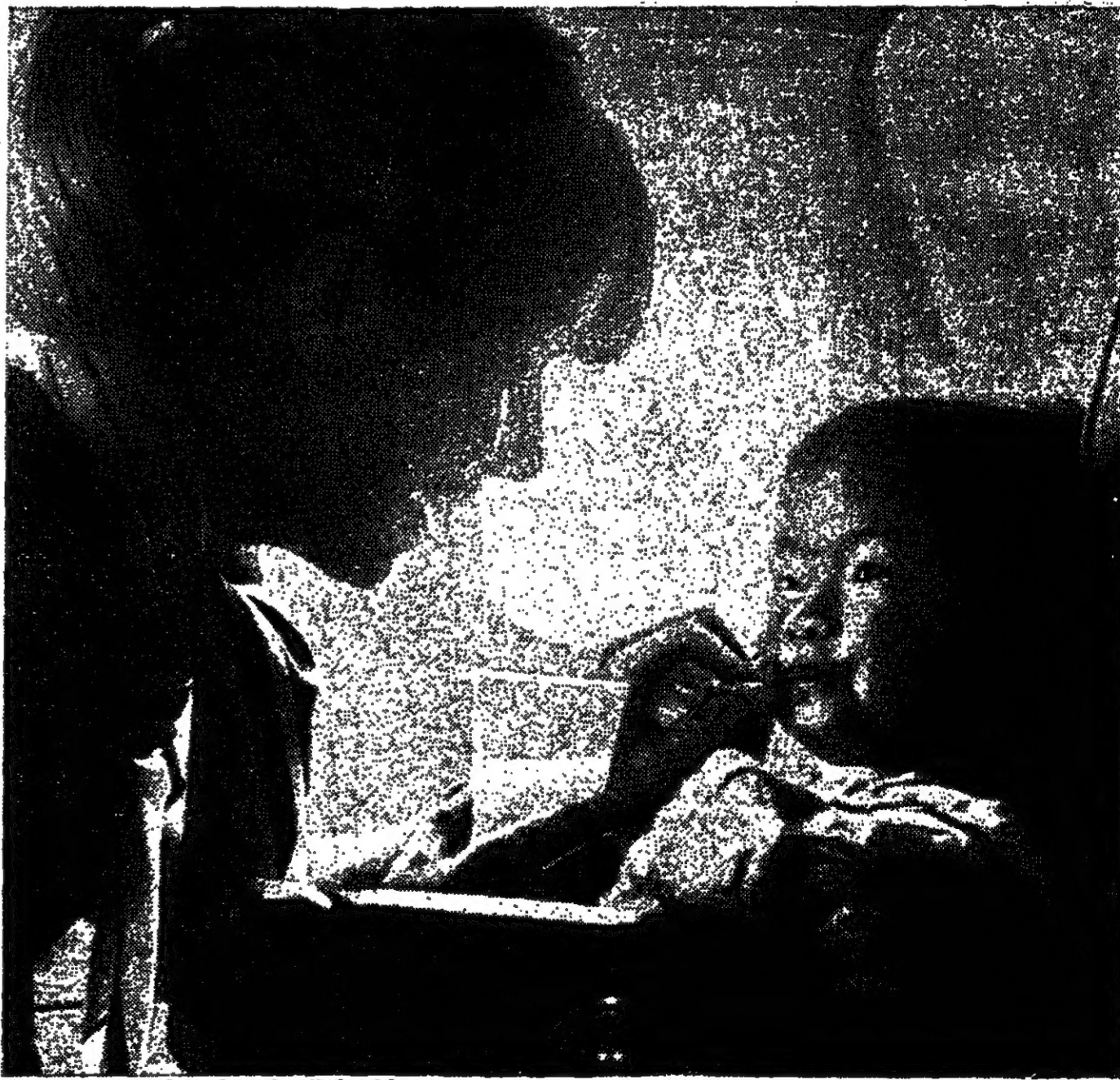
With the recent "Mio Dio, Come Sono Caduta in Basso" and "La Donna della Domenica," Luigi Comencini has gained an international reputation, but he has been one of Italy's outstanding directors since 1946. A reminder of this is the belated appearance here of "A Cavallo della Tigre" ("Riding the Tiger"—at the Studio Medici and the Elyées-Lincoln in Italian), a jolly picturesque comedy about a jailbreak and the adventures of a band of escaped convicts. It is in black and white, but only this betrays its age—it was shot in 1961. Nino Manfredi as the dim-witted jailbird and Mario Adorf, Gian Maria Volonte and the French actor Raymond Bussières as his runaway companions are engaging comedians.

"The Visitor" has just come to Paris—it is at the Gaitefille and the Elyées-Lincoln in English. An arresting and absorbing motion picture, based on Brian Moore's novel "Catholics," it concerns the battle of theological liberalism and traditionalism (NYT, Nov. 14, 1974). This is a film of brave originality and high intelligence.

Chemicals for Cathedral

COLOGNE, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Cologne Cathedral is to be sprayed with a chemical to protect it against environmental damage, according to a West German government spokesman. The chemical, which took three years to develop, should protect stonework for 30 years.

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OPERA IN LONDON

Domingo in a Doubleheader

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON (UPI).—Apparently insatiable in his quest of new worlds to conquer, Placido Domingo, having recently added Verdi's "Otello" to an already extensive and demanding repertoire, is now tackling both Turridu and Canto in the royal opera's production of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci."

An anticipated hazard in this rare, but not unprecedented, enterprise was exposed on Saturday when Domingo phoned the opera house early in the morning to say that he was feeling under the weather and would be unable to sing the scheduled matinee. This meant finding not one replacement, but two, which proved to be impossible. Fortunately for all concerned, the tenor took a turn

for the better in the course of the morning, and phoned again at noon to say that he would sing.

Whatever had been the nature of his indisposition, there was no sign of it in Domingo's singing, once he had got a slightly sagging account of the off-stage Sicilians behind him in the Mascagni curtain-raiser. From then on he was about as close to the ideal Turridu, vocally, visually and dramatically, as can be imagined. Not of this village Romeo could any Santuzza say, as Marie Mazarin once said to a histrionically apathetic John McCormack: "If Turridu had conducted himself as you do, I would have had no occasion to complain to his mother of my condition."

If anything was missing to make the whole performance, against Zeffirelli's marvelous

Sicilian set, as exemplary as Domingo's Turridu, it was suitably Latin partnership. Pauline Tinsley sang strongly as Santuzza, and Heather Begg and Gillian Knight did all that they were supposed to do as Mamma Lucia and Lola, but all three were immutably Anglo-Saxon.

Domingo could rejoice in Latin support in "Pagliacci," with Adriana Maliponte an earthy, sexy Nedda, and Gian-Piero Mastromei a lumbering and burly-voiced Tonio. But brilliantly sung as his Canto was, including a memorably plangent high B at the final reprise of "A vent'anni ore," the role is not cut quite to his measure as Turridu is. There is no reason why he should not sing both, but when done together his excellent Canto is shaded by a superb Turridu.



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(Continued on next page.)

3—Sales to full

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a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Bulldogging dividend. d—Declared or paid preceding 12 months. e—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Paid or paid this year on an accumulative basis with dividends in arrears. l—No issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred, or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 10 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1976

Due March 1, 198

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1976, \$3,500,000 principal amount of its 7 1/4 Per Cent, 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

9100	9101	9102	9103	9104	9105	9106	9107	9108	9109	9110	9111	9112	9113	9114	9115	9116	9117	9118	9119	9120	9121	9122	9123	9124	9125	9126	9127	9128	9129	9130	9131	9132	9133	9134	9135	9136	9137	9138	9139	9140	9141	9142	9143	9144	9145	9146	9147	9148	9149	9150	9151	9152	9153	9154	9155	9156	9157	9158	9159	9160	9161	9162	9163	9164	9165	9166	9167	9168	9169	9170	9171	9172	9173	9174	9175	9176	9177	9178	9179	9180	9181	9182	9183	9184	9185	9186	9187	9188	9189	9190	9191	9192	9193	9194	9195	9196	9197	9198	9199	9200	9201	9202	9203	9204	9205	9206	9207	9208	9209	9210	9211	9212	9213	9214	9215	9216	9217	9218	9219	9220	9221	9222	9223	9224	9225	9226	9227	9228	9229	9230	9231	9232	9233	9234	9235	9236	9237	9238	9239	9240	9241	9242	9243	9244	9245	9246	9247	9248	9249	9250	9251	9252	9253	9254	9255	9256	9257	9258	9259	9260	9261	9262	9263	9264	9265	9266	9267	9268	9269	9270	9271	9272	9273	9274	9275	9276	9277	9278	9279	9280	9281	9282	9283	9284	9285	9286	9287	9288	9289	9290	9291	9292	9293	9294	9295	9296	9297	9298	9299	9300	9301	9302	9303	9304	9305	9306	9307	9308	9309	9310	9311	9312	9313	9314	9315	9316	9317	9318	9319	9320	9321	9322	9323	9324	9325	9326	9327	9328	9329	9330	9331	9332	9333	9334	9335	9336	9337	9338	9339	9340	9341	9342	9343	9344	9345	9346	9347	9348	9349	9350	9351	9352	9353	9354	9355	9356	9357	9358	9359	9360	9361	9362	9363	9364	9365	9366	9367	9368	9369	9370	9371	9372	9373	9374	9375	9376	9377	9378	9379	9380	9381	9382	9383	9384	9385	9386	9387	9388	9389	9390	9391	9392	9393	9394	9395	9396	9397	9398	9399	9400	9401	9402	9403	9404	9405	9406	9407	9408	9409	9410	9411	9412	9413	9414	9415	9416	9417	9418	9419	9420	9421	9422	9423	9424	9425	9426	9427	9428	9429	9430	9431	9432	9433	9434	9435	9436	9437	9438	9439	9440	9441	9442	9443	9444	9445	9446	9447	9448	9449	9450	9451	9452	9453	9454	9455	9456	9457	9458	9459	9460	9461	9462	9463	9464	9465	9466	9467	9468	9469	9470	9471	9472	9473	9474	9475	9476	9477	9478	9479	9480	9481	9482	9483	9484	9485	9486	9487	9488	9489	9490	9491	9492	9493	9494	9495	9496	9497	9498	9499	9500	9501	9502	9503	9504	9505	9506	9507	9508	9509	9510	9511	9512	9513	9514	9515	9516	9517	9518	9519	9520	9521	9522	9523	9524	9525	9526	9527	9528	9529	9530	9531	9532	9533	9534	9535	9536	9537	9538	9539	9540	9541	9542	9543	9544	9545	9546	9547	9548	9549	9550	9551	9552	9553	9554
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Bonds so selected for redemption will become and be due and payable in United States dollars on March 1, 1976, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. Bonds should be presented for redemption together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If moneys for the redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed are available at the office of Dillon, Read & Co. on the redemption date, interest thereon will cease to accrue from and after such date.

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2-Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extraordinary dividends are shown in the column for rates as regular rates are identified in the following footnotes.

a-Also extra or extra. b-Annual rate plus stock received in preceding 12 months. c-Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. d-Declared or paid this year. e-Declared or paid with dividend. f-Declared or paid in loan. g-Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. h-Declared or paid in stock in preceding 12 months. i-Declared or paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or no-distribution date. j-Declared or paid in stock in preceding 12 months and sales in full. k-Ex-Ex distribution. l-Ex-Ex rates. m-Without warrants. n-With warrants. o-When distributed. p-When distributed. q-When distributed. r-When distributed. s-When distributed. t-When distributed. u-When distributed. v-In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by another company.

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Percent stock dividend announced to 25 percent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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The old-fashioned rubber-bridge player feels that he has committed a major crime if he doubles the opponents into game. He tends to sneer at the duplicate player, who suffers this misfortune much more often, but overlooks the fact that his caution often allows the enemy to escape: they go down two, three or even four tricks uncounted when a more aggressive opponent would have wielded the ax.

Pair games call for hair-trigger doubles, because small profits may be as significant as large ones. This accounts for West's double on the diamond deal.

Opposite a partner who had opened the bidding and held his spade suit, the singleton spade and the heart ace offered good prospects for defeating four diamonds. The penalty double of four diamonds following the negative double of two diamonds was not unreasonable, and West was right up to a point: the contract was beaten.

The spade jack was led, and when the dummy appeared, the declarer probably regretted his enterprising bidding. He seemed

The spade ace was taken and the club six was led. If West had taken his ace, the club queen would have furnished a heart discard eventually, but West correctly played low and the queen won.

The diamond jack was led, and East put up the ace and continued with the king and queen of spades. This gave South the opportunity he needed, and he seized it. He ruffed the third round of spades with the diamond ten and played three rounds of trumps, reaching this position:

NORTH
 ♠ 8
 ♥ A109
 ♦ 7

WEST EAST
 ♠ — ♠ 9
 ♥ Q87 ♡ J3
 ♦ A10 ♣ J9

SOUTH
 ♠ —
 ♥ K62
 ♦ 5
 ♣ K

The lead of the last trump notwithstanding West. He had to part with the club ten. South led his remaining club, which West took with his ace. West was then forced to break the heart suit. If he did the best, he could by leading the queen, but South guessed the situation and put up the ace in dummy to make the double contract.

Both defenders missed an opportunity to defeat the contract. East could have deceived the end-play by leading a club at the fifth trick, a play that was never from obvious. West had an even more difficult play: he could have ruffed his partner's trick and led the club ace with similar effect.

